

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Number: AL-VI-B-334

Name: MD 36 over Elklick Run

The bridge referenced herein was inventoried by the Maryland State Highway Administration as part of the Historic Bridge Inventory, and SHA provided the Trust with eligibility determinations in February 2001. The Trust accepted the Historic Bridge Inventory on April 3, 2001. The bridge received the following determination of eligibility.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST	
Eligibility Recommended _____	Eligibility Not Recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: <u> </u> A <u> </u> B <u> </u> C <u> </u> D Considerations: <u> </u> A <u> </u> B <u> </u> C <u> </u> D <u> </u> E <u> </u> F <u> </u> G <u> </u> None	
Comments: _____ _____ _____	
Reviewer, OPS: <u>Anne E. Bruder</u>	Date: <u>3 April 2001</u>
Reviewer, NR Program: <u>Peter E. Kurtze</u>	Date: <u>3 April 2001</u>

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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BRIDGES
HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY
MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION/
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MHT No. AL-VI-B-334

SHA Bridge No. 1011 Bridge name MD 36 over Elklick Run

LOCATION:

Street/Road name and number [facility carried] MD 36 (Georges Creek Road)

City/town Gilmore Vicinity _____

County Allegany

This bridge projects over: Road _____ Railway _____ Water X Land _____

Ownership: State X County _____ Municipal _____ Other _____

HISTORIC STATUS:

Is the bridge located within a designated historic district? Yes _____ No X

National Register-listed district _____ National Register-determined-eligible district _____

Locally-designated district _____ Other _____

Name of district _____

BRIDGE TYPE:

Timber Bridge _____:

Beam Bridge _____ Truss -Covered _____ Trestle _____ Timber-And-Concrete _____

Stone Arch Bridge _____

Metal Truss Bridge _____

Movable Bridge _____:

Swing _____

Vertical Lift _____

Bascule Single Leaf _____

Retractable _____

Bascule Multiple Leaf _____

Pontoon _____

Metal Girder _____:

Rolled Girder _____

Plate Girder _____

Rolled Girder Concrete Encased _____

Plate Girder Concrete Encased _____

Metal Suspension _____

Metal Arch _____

Metal Cantilever _____

Concrete X:

Concrete Arch _____ Concrete Slab _____ Concrete Beam X Rigid Frame _____

Other _____ Type Name _____

DESCRIPTION:

Setting: Urban _____ Small town X Rural _____

Describe Setting:

Bridge No. 1011 carries MD 36 (Georges Creek Road) over Elklick Run in Allegany County. MD 36 runs east-west and Elklick Run flows north-south. The bridge is located in the town of Gilmore, and is surrounded by single family dwellings.

Describe Superstructure and Substructure:

Bridge No. 1011 is a 1-span, 2-lane, concrete beam bridge. The bridge was originally built in 1927, and the original parapets have been removed, however, the date of removal is unknown. The structure is 24 feet, 2 inches long and has a clear roadway width of 25 feet, 8 inches; there are no sidewalks. The out-to-out width is 27 feet, 8 inches. The superstructure consists of nine (9) T-beams which support a concrete deck and steel guard rails. The beams measure 17 inches x 36 inches and are spaced 1 foot, 10 inches apart. The concrete deck, an integral part of the T-beam, is 10 inches thick and it has a bituminous wearing surface. The structure has steel guard rails and the roadway approaches have narrow shoulders and steel guard rails. The substructure consists of two (2) concrete abutments and flared rubble wing walls. The bridge is not posted, and has a sufficiency rating of 46.8.

According to the 1997 inspection report, this structure is in poor condition with cracking, scaling, and spalling concrete. The asphalt wearing surface has depressions in the traffic lanes. The concrete is cracking, scaling, spalling, and has heavy efflorescence on both the substructure and superstructure. The concrete deck and beams have spalled areas with exposed reinforcing bars and other areas of rust. The southeast, northeast, and northwest wing walls are also in poor condition. Some areas of rubble have washed away and the loose rocks and earth underneath are exposed.

Discuss Major Alterations:

The original concrete parapets were removed and replaced with steel guard rails, however, the date of the replacement is unknown. There have been no other alterations to the bridge.

HISTORY:

WHEN was the bridge built: 1927

This date is: Actual _____ X _____ Estimated _____

Source of date: Plaque _____ Design plans _____ County bridge files/inspection form _____

Other (specify): State Highway Administration bridge files/inspection form

WHY was the bridge built?

The bridge was constructed when Georges Creek Road was widened and realigned in the 1920s.

WHO was the designer?

Unknown

WHO was the builder?

Unknown

WHY was the bridge altered?

The bridge was altered to correct functional or structural deficiencies.

Was this bridge built as part of an organized bridge-building campaign?

There is no evidence that the bridge was built as part of an organized bridge building campaign.

SURVEYOR/HISTORIAN ANALYSIS:

This bridge may have National Register significance for its association with:

A - Events _____ B- Person _____
C- Engineering/architectural character _____

The bridge does not have National Register significance.

Was the bridge constructed in response to significant events in Maryland or local history?

The earliest concrete beam bridges in the nation were deck girder spans that featured concrete slabs supported by a series of longitudinal concrete beams. This method of construction was conceptually quite similar to the traditional timber beam bridge which had found such widespread use both in Europe and in America. Developed early in the twentieth century, deck girder spans continued to be widely used in 1920 when noted bridge engineer Milo Ketchum wrote *The Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete* (Ketchum 1920).

Although visually similar to deck girder bridges, the T-beam span features a series of reinforced concrete beams that are integrated into the concrete slab, forming a monolithic mass appearing in cross section like a series of upper-case "T"s connected at the top. Thaddeus Hyatt is believed to have been the first to come upon the idea of the T-beam when he was studying reinforced concrete in the 1850s, but the first useful T-beam was developed by the Belgian Francois Hennebique at the turn of the present century (Lay 1992:293). The earliest references to T-beam bridges refer to the type as concrete slab and beam construction, a description that does not distinguish the T-beam design from the concrete deck girder. Henry G. Tyrrell was perhaps the first American bridge engineer to use the now standard term "T-beam" in his treatise *Concrete Bridges and Culverts*, published in 1909. Tyrrell commented that "it is permissible and good practice in designing small concrete beams which are united by slabs, to consider the effect of a portion of the floor slab and to proportion the beams as T-beams" (Tyrrell 1909:186).

By 1920, reinforced concrete, T-beam construction had found broad application in standardized bridge design across the United States. In his text, *The Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete*, Milo S. Ketchum included drawings of standard T-beam spans recommended by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads as well as drawings of T-beam bridges built by state highway departments in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Massachusetts (Ketchum 1920). By the 1930s the T-beam bridge was widely built in Maryland and Virginia.

Maryland's roads and bridge improvement programs mirrored economic cycles. The first road improvement of the State Roads Commission was a 7 year program, starting with the Commission's

establishment in 1908 and ending in 1915. Due to World War I, the period from 1916-1920 was one of relative inactivity; only roads of first priority were built. Truck traffic resulting from war related factories and military installations generated new, heavy traffic unanticipated by the builders of the early road system. From 1920-1929, numerous highway improvements occurred in response to the increase in Maryland motor vehicles from 103,000 in 1920 to 320,000 in 1929, with emphasis on the secondary system of feeder roads which moved traffic from the primary roads built before World War I. After World War I, Maryland's bridge system also was appraised as too narrow and structurally inadequate for the increasing traffic, with plans for an expanded bridge program to be handled by the Bridge Division, set up in 1920. In 1920 under Chapter 508 of the Acts of 1920 the State issued a bond of \$3,000,000.00 for road construction; the primary purpose of these monies was to meet the state obligations involving the construction of rural post roads. The secondary purpose of these monies was to fund (with an equal sum from the counties) the building of lateral roads. The number of hard surfaced roads on the state system grew from 2000 in 1920 to 3200 in 1930. By 1930, Maryland's primary system had been inadequate to the huge freight trucks and volume of passenger cars in use, with major improvements occurring in the late 1930's. Most improvements to local roads waited until the years after World War I.

In the early years, there was a need to replace the numerous single lane timber bridges. Walter Wilson Crosby, Chief Engineer, stated in 1906, "the general plan has been to replace these [wood bridges] with pipe culverts or concrete bridges and thus forever do away with the further expense of the maintenance of expensive and dangerous wooden structures." Within a few years, readily constructed standardized bridges of concrete were being built throughout the state.

In 1930, the roadway width for all standard plan bridges was increased to 27 feet in order to accommodate the increasing demands of automobile and truck traffic (State Roads Commission 1930). The range of span lengths remained the same, but there were some changes designed to increase the load bearing capacities. The reinforcing bars increased in thickness. Visually, the 1930 design can be distinguished from its predecessors by the pierced concrete railing that was introduced at this time.

In 1933, a new set of standard plans were introduced by the State Roads Commission. This time their preparation was not announced in the Report; new standard plans were by this time nothing special - they had indeed become standard. Once again accommodating the ever-increasing demands of traffic, the roadway was increased, this time to 30 feet. The slab span's reinforcing bars remained the same diameter but were placed closer together to achieve still more load capacity.

When the bridge was built and/or given a major alteration, did it have a significant impact on the growth and development of the area?

There is no evidence that the construction of this bridge had a significant impact on the growth and development of this area.

Is the bridge located in an area which may be eligible for historic designation and would the bridge add to or detract from the historic/visual character of the potential district?

The bridge is located in an area which does not appear to be eligible for historic designation.

Is the bridge a significant example of its type?

A significant example of a concrete beam bridge should possess character-defining elements of its type, and be readily recognizable as an historic structure from the perspective of the traveler. The integrity of distinctive features visible from the roadway approach, including parapet walls or railings, is important in structures which are common examples of their type. In addition, the structure must be in excellent condition. This bridge, which is lacking such features as the original parapets, is also in poor condition and is an undistinguished example of a concrete beam bridge.

Does the bridge retain integrity of important elements described in Context Addendum?

The bridge some important character-defining elements such as the original beams, abutments, and wing walls. However, this bridge was altered at an unknown date, resulting in the loss of such character-defining elements as the original parapets.

Is the bridge a significant example of the work of a manufacturer, designer, and/or engineer?

This bridge is not a significant example of the work of a manufacturer, designer, and/or engineer.

Should the bridge be given further study before an evaluation of its significance is made?

No further study of this bridge is required to evaluate its significance.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

County inspection/bridge files _____ SHA inspection/bridge files X
Other (list):

Ketchum, Milo S.

1908 *The Design of Highway Bridges and the Calculation of Stresses in Bridge Trusses.* The Engineering News Publishing Co., New York.

1920 *The Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete.* Second edition. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.

Lay, Maxwell Gordon

1992 *Ways of the World: A History of the World's Roads and of the Vehicles That Used Them.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Luten, Daniel B.

1912 Concrete Bridges. *American Concrete Institute Proceedings* 8:631-640.

1917 *Reinforced Concrete Bridges.* National Bridge Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Maryland State Roads Commission

1930a *Report of the State Roads Commission for the Years 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.* State of Maryland, State Roads Commission, Baltimore.

1930b *Standard Plans.* State of Maryland, State Roads Commission, Baltimore.

Taylor, Frederick W., Sanford E. Thompson, and Edward Smulski

1939 *Reinforced-Concrete Bridges with Formulas Applicable to Structural Steel and Concrete*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

Tyrrell, H. Grattan

1909 *Concrete Bridges and Culverts for Both Railroads and Highways*. The Myron C. Clark Publishing Company, Chicago and New York.

SURVEYOR:

Date bridge recorded 2/28/97

Name of surveyor Caroline Hall/Ryan McKay

Organization/Address P.A.C. Spero & Co., 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21204

Phone number (410) 296-1685

FAX number (410) 296-1670

Maryland Historic Highway Bridges

Bridge Type Concrete Beam

Map Dans Mountain

County ALLEGANY

Bridge # and name 1011

MD 36 over ELK LICK RUN

MHT # AL-VI-B-334

MIDLAND
Pop. 574

CEMETERY

GILMORE

AL-VI-B-334

MIDLAND-
GILMORE
RESERVOIR

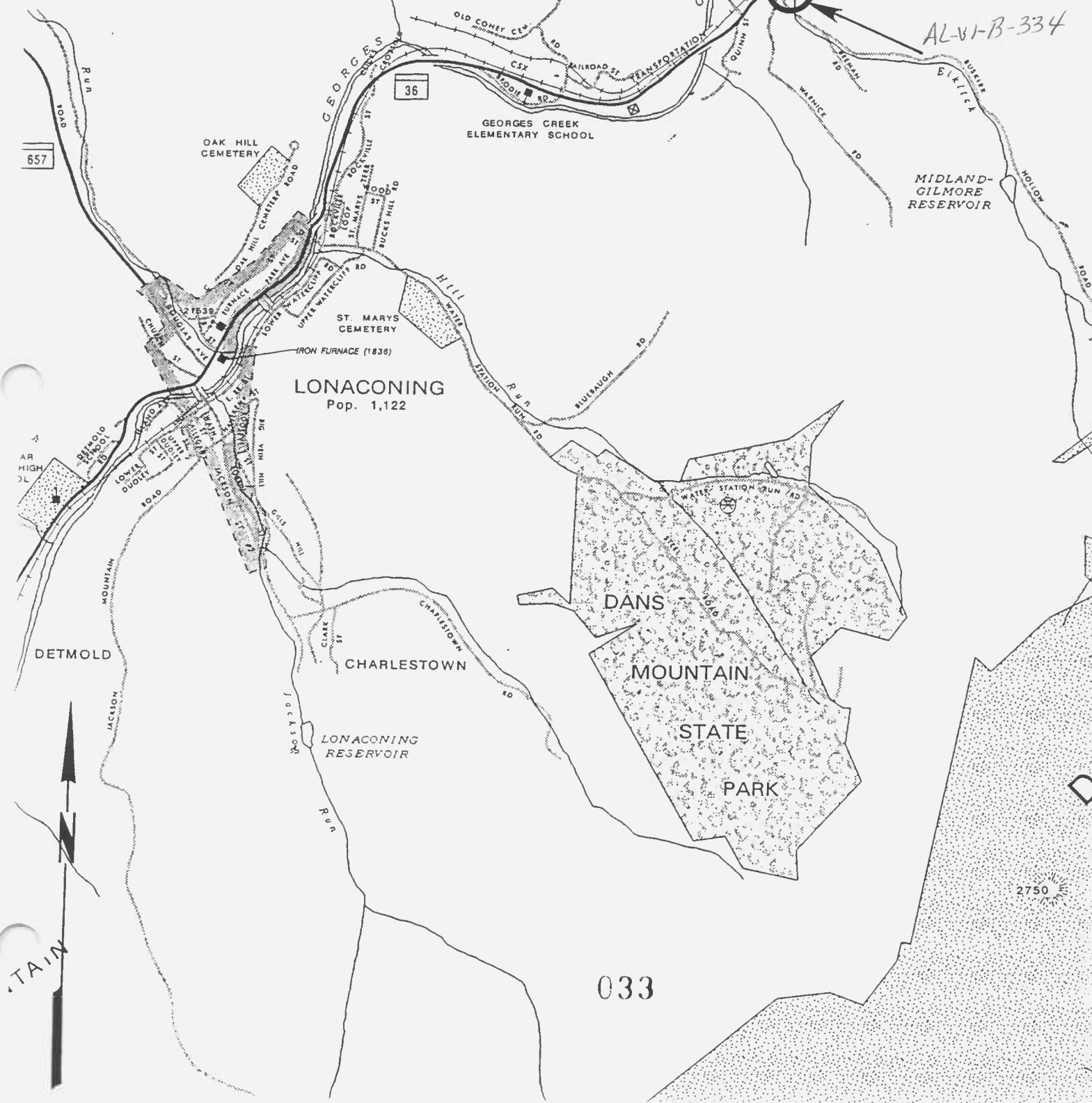
LONA CONING
Pop. 1,122

DANS
MOUNTAIN
STATE
PARK

LONA CONING
RESERVOIR

033

2750





1. AL-VI-B-334
2. MO 36 over Elklick Run
3. Allegany Co. MO
4. Ryan McKay
5. 3/97
6. MD SHPO
7. Earlier Bridge Abutment
8. 3 of 6



- 1 AL-VI-B-334
- 2 MD 36 over Elklick Run
- 3 Allegany Co, MD
- 4 Ryan McCay
- 5 3/97
- 6 MD SHPO
- 7 - Upstream elevation
- 8 4 of 6



1. AL-VI-B-334

2. MD 36 over Elklick Run
Allegany Co. MD

4. Ryan McKay

5. 3-97

6. MD SHPD

7. Low stream elevation

8. 10+6



1. AL-VI-B-334
2. MD 36 over EIKlick Run
3. Allegany Co. MD
4. Ryan McKay
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPD
7. Detail of Beam
8. 2 of 6



1. AL-VI-B-334
2. MD 36 over Elklick Run
3. ALLEGANY Co MO
4. Ryan McKay
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPD
7. Detail of SW wing wall
8. 5 of 6



1. WAL- VI-B-334
2. MD 36 over EIRICK Run
3. Allegany Co. MD
4. Ryan McKay
5. 3-97
6. MD SH PD
7. East approach
8. 60+ 6